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SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT relative to the Election of a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, and declaring the Officer who ſhall act as Preſident in caſe of Vacancies in the Offices both of Preſident and Vice-Preſident.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That except in caſe of an election of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, prior to the ordinary period as hereinafter ſpecified, electors ſhall be appointed in each ſtate for the election of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, within thirty-four days preceding the firſt Wedneſday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and within thirty-four days preceding the firſt Wedneſday in December in every fourth year ſucceeding the laſt election, which electors ſhall be equal to the number of Senators and Repreſentatives, to which the ſeveral ſtates may by law be entitled at the time, when the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, thus to be choſen, ſhould come into office: Provided always, That where no apportionment of Repreſentatives ſhall have been made after any enumeration, at the time of chuſing electors, then the number of electors ſhall be according to the exiſting apportionment of Senators and Repreſentatives.

And be it further enacted, That the electors ſhall meet and give their votes on the ſaid firſt Wedneſday in December, at ſuch place in each ſtate as ſhall be directed, by the legiſlature thereof; and the electors in each ſtate ſhall make and ſign three certificates of all the votes by them given, and ſhall ſeal up the ſame, certifying on each that a liſt of the votes of ſuch ſtate for Preſident and Vice-Preſident is contained therein, and ſhall by writing under their hands, or under the hands of a majority of them, appoint a perſon to take charge of and deliver to the Preſident of the Senate, at the ſeat of government before the firſt Wedneſday in January then next enſuing, one of the ſaid certificates; and the ſaid electors ſhall forthwith forward by the poſt-office to the Preſident of the Senate, at the ſeat of government, one other of the ſaid certificates; and ſhall forthwith cauſe the other of the ſaid certificates, to be delivered to the judge of that diſtrict in which the ſaid electors ſhall aſſemble.

And be it further enacted, That the executive authority of each State ſhall cauſe three liſts of the names of the electors of ſuch State to be made and certified and to be delivered to the electors on or before the ſaid firſt Wedneſday in December, and the ſaid electors ſhall annex one of the ſaid liſts to each of the liſts of their votes.

And be it further enacted, That if a liſt of votes, from any State ſhall not have been received at the ſeat of government on the ſaid firſt Wedneſday in January that then the Secretary of State ſhall ſend a ſpecial meſſenger to the diſtrict judge in whoſe cuſtody ſuch liſt ſhall have been lodged, who ſhall forthwith tranſmit the ſame to the ſeat of government.

And be it further enacted, That Congreſs ſhall be in ſeſſion on the ſecond Wedneſday in February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and on the ſecond Wedneday in February ſucceeding every meeting of the electors, and the ſaid certificates, or ſo many of them as ſhall have been received, ſhall then be opened, the votes counted, and the perſons who ſhall fill the offices of Preſident and Vice-Preſident aſcertained and declared, agreeably to the conſtitution.

And be it further enacted, That in caſe there ſhall be no Preſident of the Senate at the ſeat of government on the arrival of the perſons entruſted with the liſt of the votes of the electors, then ſuch perſons ſhall deliver the liſts of votes in their cuſtody into the office of the Secretary of State, to be ſafely kept and delivered over as ſoon as may be to the Preſident of the Senate.

And be it further enacted, That the perſons appointed by the electors to deliver the liſts of the votes to the Preſident of the Senate, ſhall be allowed on the delivery of the ſaid liſts twenty-five cents for every mile of the eſtimated diſtance by the moſt uſual road, from the place of the meeting of the electors, to the ſeat of government of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon appointed to deliver the votes of the electors to the Preſident of the Senate, ſhall after accepting of his appointment neglect to perform the ſervices required of him by this act, he ſhall forfeit the ſum of one thouſand dollars.

And be it further enacted, That in caſe of removal, death, reſignation or inability both of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States the Preſident of the Senate pro tempore and in caſe there ſhall be no Preſident of the Senate, then the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for the time being ſhall act as Preſident of the United States until the diſability be removed or a Preſident ſhall be elected.

And be it further enacted, That whenever the offices of Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhall both become vacant, the Secretary of State ſhall forthwith cauſe a notification thereof to be made to the executive of every ſtate, and ſhall alſo cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in at leaſt one of the newſpapers printed in each ſtate, ſpecifying that electors of the Preſident of the United States ſhall be appointed or choſen in the ſeveral ſtates within thirty-four days preceding the firſt Wedneſday in December then next enſuing: Provided, There ſhall be the ſpace of two months between the date of ſuch notification and the ſaid firſt Wedneſday in December, but if there ſhall not be the ſpace of two months between the date of ſuch notification and the firſt Wedneſday in December, and if the term for which the Preſident and Vice-Preſident laſt in office were elected ſhall not expire on the third day of March next enſuing, then the Secretary of State ſhall ſpecify in the notification that the electors ſhall be appointed or choſen within thirty-four days preceding the firſt Wedneſday in December in the year next enſuing, within which time the electors ſhall accordingly be appointed or choſen, and the electors ſhall meet and give their votes on the ſaid firſt Wedneſday in December and the proceedings and duties of the ſaid electors and others ſhall be purſuant to the directions preſcribed in this act.

And be it further enacted, That the only evidence of a refuſal to accept, or of a reſignation of the office of Preſident or Vice-Preſident, ſhall be an inſtrument in writing declaring the ſame and ſubſcribed by the perſon refuſing to accept or reſigning as the caſe may be and delivered into the office of the Secretary of State.

And be it further enacted, That the term of four years for which a Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhall be elected ſhall in all caſes commence on the fourth day of March next ſucceeding the day on which the votes of the electors ſhall have been given.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THE FIRST, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT is curious, as well as uſeful, to obſerve the changes which induſtry has effected. Italy is at preſent rich in ſilk—yet, in this very country, during two hundred and fifty years from the time of its being firſt known in Rome, it was ſold for its weight in gold. It was not till many hundred years after ſilk was known there, that the ſilk-worm was introduced into Europe from China. In the year 551, two Monks were employed by *Juſtinian*, the Emperor of Conſtantinople, to bring the eggs of that uſeful inſect. This they accompliſhed—and the rearing of ſilk-worms has ſpread into ſeveral countries, and at laſt is beginning to be an object of attention in ſome parts of America. It is more than twelve hundred years ſince the ſilk-worm was brought from China to Europe; and one would naturally ſuppoſe that there is nothing further remaining to be done towards extending the culture of ſilk to places where it is not yet introduced, or improving it where it is already practiſed. Yet this inference, however natural, is invalidated by two remarks. The progreſs of the culture of ſilk has been extremely ſlow, and late experience has proved that it may be extended even to northern climates. Dear as ſilk was, and eager as the trading world was to get it, it appears that it was near ſeven hundred years after the ſilk-worm was brought to Conſtantinople, before the culture and manufactory of ſilk was eſtabliſhed even at Venice. It was ſlowly ſpread from place to place on the ſhores of the Mediterranean. The experiments made in our own country have univerſally ſucceeded. It appears that the hatching of the eggs may be delayed, artificially, till the mulberry leaf is ready for the ſupply of the young artiſts. The cold of our ſeaſons ſeems, in this manner, to be obviated without expence.

There is a ſort of prudence which condemns new ſchemes as viſionary, and which no doubt deprived ten generations of this prudent race of the advantages of this culture in Venice, and other places near Conſtantinople. There is no doubt that had the culture of ſilk been haſtened and foſtered by the patronage of governments, and of enlightened nations, it might have been advanced a thouſand years ago as far as we ſee it at this day.

The reſult from theſe remarks is, that the ſubject of the culture of ſilk deſerves the attention of the governments and people of America. Hiſtory ſhews us how little was done for ages—and our own experience proves that more may yet be done. The ſouthern ſtates ſeem to be beſt ſituated for it, but the attempts made in the northern ſhould be alſo patronized and extended.

LONDON, January 7.

THE finances of Sweden are in ſuch a ruinous ſituation, that the King finds himſelf under the neceſſity of convoking the States. His Majeſty, notwithſtanding, ſtill perſeveres in his intentions in favor of the French Princes; for all the officers of the army have received orders to remain with their regiments; and no leave of abſence is granted on any pretext whatever.

No leſs than ſeventy Swediſh merchantmen are at preſent in the Mediterranean: the late rupture with Algiers therefore fills the merchants of Stockholm with great uneaſineſs.

Her Imperial Majeſty was ſo much affected with the death of Prince Potemkin, that ſhe did not appear in public for fifteen days after ſhe received the melancholy tidings!

The houſe of Hope, at Amſterdam, has found a great increaſe of banking buſineſs by their concerns with the French Princes. This misfortune, however, attends it, that it is tranſacted chiefly with *crowned* heads, in which there is ſometimes not the moſt exact *remembrance* of *promiſes!*

It is ſaid that a commercial treaty between Great-Britain and America will take place the next ſeſſion.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia refuſes to recognize M. Genet, the French Miniſter at the court of St. Peterſburgh.

The town of Seringapatam, in the Eaſt-Indies, (ſince the maſſacre and plunder of Delhi by Nadir Shah in 1737) is now conſidered as the largeſt, and by far the moſt wealthy town in India; it contains the accumulated wealth of a long line of affluent princes, and the immenſe treaſures of Tippoo. It is ſituated upon a long iſland in the Caveri river, and connected with the main by an immenſe bridge: its defences are not naturally ſtrong. The Caveri, like moſt of the rivers in India, is fordable at all times, except during the rains, at which period the ſtrength of the place becomes conſiderably increaſed. The rains generally commence about the end of May, and break up in July.

Jan. 9. The exiled French Princes have begun a coinage, and are about inſtituting an order of knighthood. Monſieur has replied to the king's letter in the following terms, ſo that a civil war ſeems yet inevitable.

"*Sire, my Brother and Lord,*

"Count Vergennes has remitted me a letter on the part of your Majeſty, of which the addreſs, in ſpite of my baptiſmal names thereon written,, was ſo little mine, that I was about to return it, even unopened.—However, upon his poſitive aſſurance that it was for me, I opened it, and the name of brother found therein, leaving me no more doubt, I read it with the reſpect I owe to the hand-writing and ſignature of your Majeſty.

"The order it contains, to preſent myſelf before your Majeſty, is not the free expreſſion of your will; and my honor, duty, and affection, equally forbid my obedience."

The Emperor and the King of Pruſſia have concluded a defenſive alliance, in which the latter has undertaken to guarantee the Germanic conſtitution, and all the rights and poſſeſſions of the empire.

We are happy to hear from one of the firſt mercantile characters in the city, that great as the ſurplus of the revenue was laſt year, that of this preſent year will exceed it by one million ſix hundred thouſand pounds.

To the above pleaſing circumſtance we are happy to add, that, in conſequence of the ſum appropriated for the American loyaliſts being liquidated this year, we ſhall have next year, beſide every other incidental increaſe, a further addition of three hundred thouſand pounds.

It is ſaid that the court of Madrid has agreed to all the demands of the Anglo-American States, even to the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi.

The King of Spain perſiſts in refuſing to recognize the New Conſtitution of France.

The following is the reply of Count Florida Blanca, to the French Miniſter, in regard to the queſtion—

'The King, my maſter, has not as yet ſufficient experience of the conduct of the French nation, in regard to their own ſovereign or Spain, to give a categorical anſwer on this ſubject.'

The King of Pruſſia has conferred the rank of Major-General, and a penſion of 200 Rix Dollars on General Heymann, who left the ſervice of France in company with M. Bouille.

Yeſterday morning at eight o'clock the houſe of the Duke of Richmond, in Privy Garden, was diſcovered to be on fire.—Before the engines arrived, the flames had got to ſuch a height that it was a conſiderable time before they could be in any degree reduced—but fortunately the fire having broke out at the top of the houſe, an opportunity was thereby afforded of getting out the moſt valuable furniture in the lower apartments, which was removed to places of ſafety in the neighbourhood.

It is with much pleaſure we learn that the Duke of Richmond's valuable muſeum did not fall a prey to the flames during the late fire.—Had it been deſtroyed, it would have been almoſt a national loſs, for the collection is one of the moſt ſplendid in Europe.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.
In committee of the whole, on the Fiſhery Bill.

On the motion to ſtrike out the words "bounty now allowed," and to inſert 'allowance now made,' &c.

MR. GILES obſerved, that he conceived the vote of yeſterday againſt ſtriking out the firſt ſection, was a deciſion in favor of the policy of granting governmental aid to the fiſheries; the inquiry of to-day will be on what terms this aid ſhall be granted?

He felt, he ſaid, but little regret at the deciſion of yeſterday, becauſe he had himſelf previouſly contemplated ſome reaſons, not unimportant, to juſtify that deciſion, and others had been ſuggeſted by ſeveral gentlemen in the courſe of the debate: The principles of this policy, he thought however might be combated by reaſons of at leaſt equal, and as far as he was able to judge, of paramount importance; but as he admitted conſiderable weight in the reaſons on each ſide of the queſtion, he was not particularly tenacious of the preference which his own opinion ſuggeſted. When he firſt mentioned his doubts reſpecting the principle of the bill, it was with diffidence, and thoſe doubts in ſome meaſure aroſe from an idea that the bill contained a direct bounty upon occupation; upon a more minute examination he thought the term bounty unneceſſarily introduced into the bill, and that the object of it could be anſwered without the uſe of terms, which might hereafter be deemed to contain a deciſion upon the general principle of the conſtitutional right to grant bounties; it was to avoid any thing which might wear the appearance of ſuch a deciſion, that induced him to make the preſent motion.

He proceeded to remark that as great a difference of opinion often exiſted reſpecting the preciſe meaning of the terms uſed, as the conſequences which flow from them after attaining ſuch preciſion of meaning; and it is of importance to the preſent diſcuſſion that an accurate definition of the terms uſed in the bill, and thoſe propoſed to be uſed, ſhould be had.

The avowed object of the bill is not to increaſe, but to tranſmute the ſum or a portion thereof now allowed to the fiſheries in lieu of the drawback upon ſalt, from the merchant who is now ſuppoſed to receive the ſole benefit, to the fiſhermen really employed in the fiſhing veſſels: This is a mere chimerical project, but if it be admitted that this is the object to be effected by the bill, the term bounty is improperly applied.

A gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Ames) who reſts the defence of this bill almoſt ſolely upon this poſition, that thoſe who receive the benefit intended by it, are of right entitled to ſuch benefit in conſideration of a previous advancement in value, and that this bill contains a mere permiſſion to them to retain their own, has at the ſame time declared, that he thought the term bounty the moſt proper and technical, to convey this idea—in this, the gentleman appears to have deviated from his uſual accuracy. A bounty is the granting a benefit without a correſpondent return in value—a drawback is the retaking of ſomething in conſideration of a previous advancement; *this* is always founded upon a conſideration previouſly received—*that* is a grant of favor *ex mero motu*.

But the great characteriſtic diſtinction between bounties and drawbacks as they eſſentially relate to the adminiſtration of this government, conſiſts in the governmental objects to which they may ſeverally be applied: Drawbacks are neceſſarily confined to commercial regulations—bounties may be extended to every poſſible object of government, and may pervade the whole minutia of police, they may not only be extended to commerce, but to *learning*, *agriculture*, *manufactures*, and even the *ſacredneſs* of religion will be found too feeble to furniſh complete protection from their influence. The people of the United States have always been ſcrupulouſly tenacious of a conſtitutional ſecurity for the moſt free and equal exerciſe of this right, but through the medium of bounties even this right may be invaded, and the only ſecurity againſt ſuch inſvaſion muſt be *governmental diſcretion*.

The ſame characteriſtic diſtinction will attend that *ſpecies* of bounty which may incidentally reſult from commercial regulations; and direct bounties upon occupation founded upon the broad baſis of diſcretionary right: the ſpecification in the conſtitution of the right to regulate commerce, may poſſibly in ſome caſes give riſe to this indirect ſpecies of bounty, not from any right in the conſtitution to grant bounties, but as the neceſſary reſult from the ſpecified right to make commercial regulations—and this ſpecification can be the only foundation of juſtification to this indirect ſpecies of bounty, but there is no ſpecification in the conſtitution of a right to regulate *learning*, *agriculture*, *manufactures* or *religion*, and ſo far as the ſenſe of the conſtitution can be collected, it rather forbids than authoriſes the exerciſe of that right.

Arguments uſed to deduce any given authority from the term *general welfare*, abſtractedly from the ſpecification of ſome particular authority, are dangerous in the extreme to rights conſtitutionally reſerved, and ought ever to be viewed with great caution and ſuſpicion; they ſerve directly to ſhew that this government is not only conſolidated in all its parts, but that it is a conſolidated government of unlimited diſcretion, that it contains no conſtitutional limitation or reſtriction. If any given authority be inferred from the term *general welfare* in the abſtract, any other authority is equally deducible from it, becauſe the term is applicable to every poſſible object of government, and differs only in degree, as to the ſeveral governmental objects.

He could not ſee the force of the novel and curious diſtinction taken by a gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hillhouſe) between *general welfare* and *particular welfare*; for every particular welfare however minute, may be in a degree for the general welfare, and if the deciſion reſpecting the exiſtence of this diſtinction, have no other limitation than congreſſional diſcretion—it is equally deſtructive of all conſtitutional reſtraint.

Gentlemen who have advocated this principle of conſtruction, appear ſtartled at ſome conſequences ſuggeſted to reſult from it, and have denied that they have made the admiſſion of ſuch conſequences; this is true, nor have thoſe in reply ſo aſſerted, but they have taken up the principles of conſtruction furniſhed by its advocates, and made the application of it to the conſequences which they themſelves infer; and if the principle be admitted, it is undeniable but that the concluſions drawn from it will neceſſarily follow in their utmoſt latitude.

A gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Barnwell) confidently ſpoke of the inherent rights of this government; this is a new ſource of authority, and totally inapplicable to this government—if there be inherent rights in governments at all, they muſt belong to governments growing out of a ſtate of ſociety, and not to a government deriving all its authorities by charter from previouſly exiſting governments, or the people of thoſe governments. In ſuch a government, the exerciſe of every authority not contained in the inſtrument, or deducible from it by a fair and candid conſtruction, is an unjuſtifiable aſſumption and uſurpation.—He did not mean, he ſaid, to analiſe this ſubject further at this time, and had been led into theſe general remarks, becauſe the impatience of the committee to have the queſtion upon ſtriking out the ſection, had cauſed him to refrain from delivering theſe ſentiments at that time.

He would remark further, that bounties in all countries and at all times have been the effect of favoritiſm; they have only ſerved to divert the current of induſtry from its natural channel, into one leſs advantageous or productive; and in fact they are nothing more than governmental *theſts* committed upon the rights of one part of the community, and an *unmerited* governmental *munificence* to the other—In this country, and under this government, they preſent an aſpect peculiarly *dreadful* and *deformed*.

To contemplate the ſubjects upon which bounties are to operate in the United States, the nature of the government to diſpenſe them, the ſtate preferences which now do and will forever, more or leſs, continue to exiſt, the impoſſibility of an equal operation of bounties throughout the United States, upon any ſubject whatever, ſhould be conſidered; and one of theſe two effects will neceſſarily follow the exerciſe of them—either the very exiſtence of the government will be deſtroyed, or its adminiſtration muſt be radically changed, it muſt be converted into the moſt complex ſyſtem of tyranny and favoritiſm.

He obſerved, that it is not unfrequent at this time to hear of an eaſtern and ſouthern intereſt, and he had for ſome time ſilently and indignantly ſeen, or thought he ſaw, attempts by this mean to influence the deliberations of this Houſe upon almoſt every important queſtion; ſo far as he was the inſulted object of theſe attempts, he felt that contempt for their authors, which appeared to him to be the correſpondent tribute to the impurity of their deſigns; yet he thought that this had been the moſt formidable and effectual *miniſterial machine* which had been yet uſed in the adminiſtration of the government. But one great miſchief he apprehended from eſtabliſhing the principle of the unreſtrained right to grant bounties, will be, that it will make the difference of intereſt between eaſtern and ſouthern, ſo far as they differ in their reſpective ſtates of manufacture and agriculture, real, which is now only ideal—It will make that party real, which is now artificial—The jealouſies and ſuſpicions ariſing from *party* will then have a ſubſtantial foundation, which now have no foundation in fact, but are ingeniouſly ſtimulated by a few, for the purpoſe of effecting particular objects; as long as the government ſhall be adminiſtered liberally & impartially, as long as the principle of reciprocal demand and ſupply between eaſt and ſouth ſhall remain inviolate, ſo long there can exiſt no eſſential diſtinct intereſt between them; but the inſtant bounties or governmental preferences are granted to occupation, that inſtant is created a ſeparate & diſtinct intereſt, not wholly between eaſt & ſouth, but between the manufacturer and the cultivator of the ſoil; there will ſtill exiſt a community of agricultural intereſt throughout the United States, and he hoped the time was not far diſtant, when a common ſympathy will be felt by the whole of that claſs of the community.

For theſe reaſons, he hoped the motion would prevail.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

A meſſage from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying, that they had, on their part, agreed to the report of the managers of the conference, on the diſagreeing amendments of both Houſes to the "bill to aſcertain and regulate the claims to half pay and invalid penſions."

The order of the day being called for, on the conteſted Georgia election,

A motion of General Jackſon's, "that the deciſion of the Senate of the State of Georgia, on the impeachment of judge Oſborne, ſo far as it reſpects the Camden return for a member to repreſent the ſtate of Georgia, on the 3d day of January, 1791, be received as evidence in the preſent trial of that election, to eſtabliſh the corruption of Judge Oſborne," was the ſubject of a lengthy debate, in which the extent of the right of the Houſe to judge in all caſes of conteſted elections, was fully diſcuſſed.

The queſtion being at length taken on the motion, it paſſed in the negative—yeas 20—nays 41.

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Boudinot, Clark, Gerry, Giles, Gregg, Grove, Heiſter, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Macon, Schoonmaker, Steele, Sumpter, Thatcher, Treadwell, Tucker, Willis—20.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Brown, Findley, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhne, Griffin, Hartley, Hillhouſe, Huger, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Livermore, Madiſon, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenburg, Murray, Niles, Page, Parker, Sedgwick, Seney, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Sterret, Sturges, Sylveſter, Venable, Vining, Wadſworth, Ward, White, Williamſon—41.

Mr. Lewis, counſel for the ſitting member, then proceeded to reply; and having canvaſſed the evidence reſpecting the Effingham election, The Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 15.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe that the Senate have paſſed a bill, entitled, "An act declaring the conſent of Congreſs to certain acts of the ſtates of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, ſo far as the ſame reſpects the ſtates of Georgia, and Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations."

The Houſe proceeded in the trial of the Georgia election. Mr. Lewis finiſhed his remarks on the evidence brought forward by the petitioner, Mr. Jackſon, at the cloſe of which, he renewed his propoſition for a poſtponement of the deciſion of the houſe for a few days.

Mr. Jackſon rejoined in a ſpeech of ſome length, and concluded by ſaying he ſhould confide in the wiſdom and juſtice which ſhould guide the deciſion of the Houſe.

When Mr. Jackſon finiſhed his ſpeech, a clapping of hands took place in the gallery.

Mr. Baldwin then renewed the motion which he made ſome days ſince, the ſubſtance of which was, that certain papers tranſmitted to him by the Supreme Executive of the ſtate of Georgia, being proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of that ſtate, relative to the election of a member for the eaſtern diſtrict of ſaid ſtate, ſhould be received by the Houſe.—This motion occaſioned a debate, which was finally determined by calling for the previous queſtion, in the following words—*Shall the main queſtion be now put?*—This being determined in the negative, the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

The report of a ſelect committee to which was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of certain loan-officers, was read the firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe.

Mr. Boudinot after adverting to ſome irregularity which took place in the gallery yeſterday, and remarking on the importance of the freedom of elections, laid the following motion on the table:

Reſolved, That whenever in the opinion of the Speaker, or of the Chairman of the committee of the whole Houſe, any diſorder-

ly or improper behavior ſhall happen in the galleries, it be a ſtanding rule of this Houſe, that the Speaker or Chairman do order the galleries to be immediately cleared without taking the opinion of the Houſe or committee.

An enrolled bill entitled an act declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to a certain act of the State of Maryland, &c. was brought in and ſigned by the Speaker.

The Houſe proceeded in the trial of the Georgia election; after a few introductory remarks, Mr. W. Smith moved the following reſolution, viz. That Anthony Wayne was not duly elected a member of this Houſe.---This reſolution was unanimouſly agreed to, Ayes fifty-eight.

Mr. Smith then moved another reſolution, viz. That a certified copy of the vote juſt paſſed ſhould be tranſmitted by the Speaker to the Supreme Executive of the State of Georgia.

This motion, after conſiderable debate, was by general conſent, laid on the table, till Monday.

The Houſe took into conſideration the report of the committee of conference on the bill to regulate the claims to half pay and invalid penſions, and agreed to ſaid report, in conſequence of which the bill is paſſed.

The amendments of the Senate to the Repreſentation bill were read, and laid on the table. The principal amendments are an encreaſe of the Repreſentation to 120 members; and aſſigning additional members to thoſe States which have the largeſt fractional numbers on the apportionment of one Repreſentative to every 30 thouſand perſons, and expunging the ſection which provides for a ſecond enumeration.

The report of the ſelect committee, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of Comfort Sands and others, was taken into conſideration; after conſiderable debate, the Houſe, without taking a vote, adjourned till to-morrow.

BOSTON, February 22.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 24.

A ſingular letter was preſented by Amos Butterick, a Shaker, praying that government would receive back the ſecurities, &c. which had been granted him, as a penſion for the loſs of an eye in the ſervice; declaring, at the ſame time, that he could not conſcientiouſly keep it, nor receive any gratuity; which was read and committed to the hon. Mr. Hoſmer, Dr. Euſtis, and Mr. Johnſon—who reported, that the applicant have leave to depoſit the money, &c. in the treaſury, and that it be ſafely kept for him.

There is a ſeaſoning in wit, frequently to be found in the moſt ſimple expreſſion. On Wedneſday, a young girl aſked, what the firing and ringing were for? For Gen. WASHINGTON's Birth-Day, was the reply.---"What *again*," ſays ſhe, "*I thought they kept it a fortnight ago*;" but recollecting herſelf, "*I ſuppoſe*," ſays ſhe, "*He is ſo great a man, that he was born twice.*"

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE attempt of the perſons in the gallery on Thurſday laſt, to manifeſt their approbation of what was doing in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, by clapping their hands, was too ſuddenly checked by the marks of ſevere diſpleaſure which appeared on the part of the Houſe. It might be ſaid, with more truth, by a part of the Houſe—for proper exceptions are always to be made. But why ſhould not the Houſe ſuffer the people to expreſs their ſenſe? They repreſent the people it is true—that, however, is in the quality of ſubſtitutes for thoſe who cannot attend in perſon. Thoſe of the people who are preſent in the gallery, repreſent themſelves; and with the members, acting as attornies to thoſe who are abſent, the whole is repreſented. And ſo things go as merrily as at an horſe-race, by ſhouting and clapping of hands. Who will not prefer this mode of doing buſineſs by the Houſe and the gallery in conjunction, to the dull nutcracking, apple-pairing, drowſy hum of their ordinary proceedings?—We talk of the ſenſe of the people. But this, on the old plan, is mere talk: by the addition of the gallery, the advantage is doubled—we have two ſenſes—at leaſt we have ſomething added beſides the ſenſe.

The ſenſe of the people expreſſed at a diſtance, gets cold before it reaches Congreſs. But if Congreſs can be made to do as the gallery would have them, it ſeems clear that they will be made to obey the ſenſe of the people. This, it is true, would throw a burden on the ſhoulders of the people of this city. But, for the ſake of their diſtant fellow-citizens, they ought not to refuſe, eſpecially as it would give thoſe whom they oblige great pleaſure and ſatisfaction; and increaſe the confidence repoſed in Congreſs. Nay, if the diſtant ſtates ſhould happen to neglect chuſing members, or they ſhould neglect to attend, things would go on ſwimmingly notwithſtanding. The gallery would ſee to them. The Senate keeps its doors ſhut, and ſeems to believe that a deliberative aſſembly may deliberate without a gallery. It ſeems eaſy to prove the very contrary. A gallery may govern very well without an aſſembly. They did ſo at Athens; and if a fellow was noiſy, or too tall to ſize with his townſmen, they ſhortened him by the head, or ſent him to paſture in baniſhment by the oſtraciſm,

The oppoſition to clearing the galleries was very fit and proper, and no doubt it could be ſhewn that the motion was unconſtitutional. If not from the conſtitution, at leaſt there is a direct precept from another book, which is—"O clap your hands together all ye people.

ENCORE.

To the Memory of JOHN HALL, *Eſq. late of Burke County, State of Georgia.*

FOR thee, my HALL, I drop a tear---well known
To genuine Friendſhip, and to her alone:
For thee ſhall laſting retroſpection mourn,
Weep o'er thy grave, and bathe thy peaceful urn.

If e'er a tribute was to virtue due,
Honor and truth confign the claim to you:
Your life, unſullied, was by worth approv'd;
You died lamented, honor'd, and belov'd.

Philadelphia, March 17.

By the lateſt accounts from Europe, it appears that a combination of different powers in favor of a counter-revolution in France, grows daily more and more obvious.

The papers contain a manifeſto of the Emperor of Germany, and a declaration of the Swediſh Miniſter at Vienna—both of which conſider the King of the French as in a ſtate of captivity.

On the 16th December, the King of the French appeared in the National Aſſembly, where he was received with every mark of reſpect. In a ſpeech to the Aſſembly, he informed them of the meaſures he had taken to diſperſe the aſſemblages of the emigrants on the frontiers; and of the requiſitions made to the neighbouring Princes to divert them from giving them ſupport.

The Emperor, he ſays, has done all that can be expected from a faithful ally—but his meaſures at the courts of other Princes, had not been equally ſucceſsful.—He then informs them that he had anticipated their wiſhes, and thoſe of the people, by cauſing a declaration to be made to the Elector of Treves, that if, before the 15th January, he does not put a ſtop, within his States, to all collecting of troops, and all hoſtile diſpoſitions on the part of the French who have taken refuge in them, he ſhall conſider him as the enemy of France—and that he had made the moſt proper military arrangements to render his declarations reſpected.——The King concludes his ſpeech with aſſurances of his attachment to the Conſtitution, and declaring that he "FEELS PROFOUNDLY HOW GLORIOUS IT IS TO BE THE KING OF A FREE PEOPLE."

This ſpeech was received with ſhouts of applauſe.

The Preſident of the Aſſembly replied to this addreſs; in which the fulleſt aſſurances are given of every ſupport neceſſary in defence of the national dignity, the Conſtitution, and of the King, whoſe throne ſtands on the unſhaken baſis of the Conſtitution.

The Miniſter of War, after the King had retired, gave an account to the Aſſembly of the meaſures and arrangements which had been made purſuant to orders from the King—by which he ſaid 150,000 men would be on the frontiers in the courſe of a month—that he was going to the frontiers to inſpect in perſon the fortifications and the army—that three armies were thought neceſſary, and were to be under the command of Generals Rochambeau, Luckner and La Fayette; three officers in whoſe patriotiſm and abilities the nation has the moſt unbounded confidence.

An encreaſe of the public expenditure, he obſerved, would be a neceſſary conſequence of the meaſures already taken, but France would not ſtand *higgling* when its liberty was at ſtake.

The ſignal for war, he ſaid, would be the ſignal for the return of public order.

The manifeſto of the Emperor againſt France is dated the 21ſt of December, and was publiſhed by the French Miniſter De Leſſart, in Paris, the 2d of January, 1792.

A very conſiderable earthquake was felt in Liſbon the 27th of November laſt—no accounts are received of any lives being loſt, tho the people were in the greateſt conſternation.

Articles of a ſuppoſed treaty between Ruſſia and Sweden are publiſhed in the Engliſh papers.

Further European intelligence, by the late arrival at New-York, informs—That the treaty between Ruſſia and Sweden is ratified; that the communication between Ruſſia and France is broken off—That M. Duportail, the French Miniſter of War, has reſigned. M. L. de Narbonne is talked of as his ſucceſſor—Four hundred officers of the French navy have emigrated—That at Hanau, a town in the Landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, great preparations are making on the part of the emigrants—That the King of the French will not, in all probability, affix his ſignature to the decree againſt the Clergy—That the King of Pruſſia is making great military preparations—That parties run high in Peterſburgh, ſince the death of Prince Potemkin, reſpecting the late war---That the nobility of Ruſſia are oppoſed to entering into a French war---That the ſpirit of toleration has penetrated even into Turkey, where the grand Seignior has forbidden any inſults being offered to the Chriſtians by the Muſſulmen---That the emigrant French Princes, have their public offices at Coblentz, ſuch as war-office, ſecretary of ſtates' office, &c. at which buſineſs is tranſacted with national regularity---That conſiderable ſums of money have been remitted to Coblentz, but the Count d'Artois, conſidering it as intended for his own uſe, and that of ſome others of the royal houſhold, had diſſipated the greateſt part of it. M. de Choiſeul Gouffier is named Ambaſſador to the Court of London; and M. de Mouſtier to Conſtantinople.

M. la Fayette is arrived at Metz (a city of Germany, about 180 miles eaſt of Paris, ſubject to France) where he was received with every mark of patriotick diſtinction.

On Wedneſday laſt Forty-five Indians of diſtinction, from the Northern Tribes of the Six Nations, arrived in this city; and were moſt cordially received by his Excellency the Governor.

Accounts from Georgia ſtate, that the Creek Indians, finding BOWLES deficient in fulfilling his promiſes, had drove him away; and that Gen. M'GILLIVRAY intended ſhortly to attend to running the boundary line agreeable to treaty.

A ſum of money has lately been ſubſcribed in the city of Albany, to be diſpoſed of in premiums, for the purpoſe of promoting the progreſs and improvement of maple ſugar—particularly the graining of it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Poſt Vincennes, January 4th, 1792, to his friend in Montgomery county, Pennſylvania.

"When we entered the Ouabache river it was full of floating ice, Major Hamtramck with whom I came, had about 50 men; we had 170 miles to aſcend the river in this ſituation, and we had but ten days proviſion. About 200 Pyankeſhaw Indians, who had heard of the defeat of the army, and that their priſoners were hanged at Fort-Waſhington, fell in with us; we happened fortunately to have two Indians with us who had been up to Fort-Waſhington to ſee their friends, who were taken by Gen. Scott and Gen. Wilkinſon; theſe two informed their brethren, that their priſoners had not been hanged, as had been told them, but were well treated---this pleaſed them. But ſtill we apprehended they might wiſh to take ſome priſoners which they could offer in exchange for their wives and children, and there were *three* or *four* of them for *one* of us. To account for it, I cannot, but the fact is, they were very kind to us, gave us plenty of freſh meat, and all the aſſiſtance they could in coming up. God grant they may always continue in this diſpoſition."

Extract of a letter from Boſton.

"The bill for erecting another Bridge over Charles'-River has paſſed both Houſes, and is become a law.

"The Univerſity of Cambridge is to receive 300l. annually from the income.

"Three new Bridges will be building in this ſtate this year, of great magnitude—two of them over Merrimack River.

"The ſubject of the ſeparation of Maine has been warmly debated in the Houſe of Repreſentatives—the Sachem was very pointed in his ſtrictures on the Boſton ſeat; his remarks were properly noticed—an adjournment prevented further perſonalities, which began to wear a ſerious aſpect. The ſenſe of the people in the diſtrict is to be taken on the ſubject.

"We have had a great conteſt about the old buſineſs of incorporating the town—and were out-voted. I have no doubt, however, that there are more than three quarters of the legal voters in favor of the reform; and meaſures are taking to aſcertain facts.

"HENRY JACKSON, Eſq. is choſen by the Legiſlature Major-General of the Firſt Diviſion of the Militia of the Commonwealth."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

When men are ſeen in ſmall tribes or clans it is a proof that they are in a very imperfect ſtate of civilization. As the ſocial ſpirit improves they will deſire a more extended brotherhood; and as men's powers and deſires increaſe together, the capacity to manage a more numerous ſociety is found to grow with a diſpoſition to form it. The wild Arabs exiſt in ſeparate tribes and in a ſtate of degradation and barbariſm. Almoſt univerſally the ſpirit of ſociety ſeems to be cramp'd until the ſcatter'd tribes are formed into a great nation. It would be a curious and really uſeful ſpeculation to ſhew the moral cauſes which produce this effect. In a great nation the mind of the individual ſeems raiſed 'a grade or two, and the virtues and talents of men ſeem exalted. The American union, if kept entire, will confirm this theory.—It contains within itſelf the ſeeds of it's own improvement: It will call forth all the energy of the human character. A nation ſo numerous, ſpreading over ſuch a ſpace, and ſo wonderfully proſperous will excite and reward the higheſt efforts of genius and virtue. A man the leaſt diſpoſed to be ſanguine will not ſo much doubt the degree to which our national improvement is haſtening, as the certainty of our continuing in our preſent courſe. He will admit that Macedonia in all its power, and Athens with all its taſte, and Rome in all its glory had leſs to exult in and to hope for than America. He will ſay it is yet too early to write the hiſtory of man, he has been ſeen only in his cradle. In this whole horizon of light, however, there is only one cloud—and that is charged with tempeſt and darkneſs and deſolation. The ſeparation of the States would blaſt all our hopes.—It is the only riſk we run as a nation. The world has admired the reflecting character of America. It has done us the credit to ſuppoſe that *the mind* has given us our preſent national pre-eminence; we are thought to be the moſt completely civilized of any nation, and therefore the moſt fit to coaleſce into a great and indiviſible ſociety. But if we divide we ſhall ſhew how much we have been overrated—and if we conſider what we ſhall loſe and what we ſhall ſuffer from each other, we ſhall be the moſt miſerable and moſt degraded people on earth.

The *actual ſtate* of our country, in the view of every *impartial patriotic* obſerver, is a flat contradiction to the revilers of that government, which with ſo much joy the people ſo recently adopted.

Perhaps it is not in the power of language to convey to the human underſtanding more ingenious arguments *againſt* the meaſures of Congreſs, than thoſe which were offered in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and which have been publiſhed, and circulated in all parts of the United States; but it is to be preſumed, that the anſwers to theſe arguments were couched in terms *equally* forcible at leaſt---theſe anſwers are likewiſe before the public---that public which has awarded its approbation to the meaſures of government, by re-electing their moſt diſtinguiſhed advocates.

Say, can ought ſoothe the reſtleſs mind,
To all, but its own merits blind?
Not GEORGE himſelf eſcapes the ſpleen,
Of canker'd malice and chagrine---
Tho' Heav'n, all-wiſe, with gracious hand
Created him to ſave this land.

The Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed the following gentlemen Officers of the ſquadron of CAVALRY, to be raiſed agreeable to an act paſſed the 5th inſt. for the more effectual defence of the Frontiers:——

MAJOR.

Michael Rudulph, at preſent Captain in the 1ſt Reg.

CAPTAINS.

John Watts, *Virginia*	Lawrence Manning, *S. Carolina*
John Craig, *Pennſylvania*	John Stake, *New-York*

LIEUTENANTS.

RobertMis Campbell, *S.Carolina*	William Aylett Lee, *Virginia*
William Winſton, *Virginia*	William Davidſon, *Maryland*

CORNETS.

Leonard Covington, *Maryland*	Solomon Van Renſſelaer, *N.York*
Tarleton Fleming, *Virginia*	James Taylor, *Pennſylvania.*

Married, on Sunday evening laſt, by the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Mr. ISAAC NEALE, Printer, of Burlington, (N. J.) to Miſs PEGGY KAMMERER, daughter of Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, of this city.

Died, in Charleſton, (S. C.) Capt. ARCHIBALD M'ALLISTER, of the late Maryland line of the Continental Army. This gentleman ſerved with diſtinguiſhed reputation in the late war—he led the forlorn hope in the brilliant coup-de-main of ſtorming Stony-Point.

——In New-York, HENRY REMSEN, Eſq. Merchant, of that city.

SHIP NEWS.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig	Mary Ann,	Thompſon,	St. Euſtatia.
	Hope,	Lee,	Aux Cayes.
Sch.	Frederickſburg,	P. Mann,	Virginia.
	Samuel,	Kirby,	ditto.
	Polly,	Andaule,	Port-au-Prince.
	Two Siſters,	Lownſbury,	Hiſpaniola.

☞ *Price of Stocks as in our laſt.*

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of *April* next, at the Houſe of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of *Perth-Amboy*, or at private Sale before,

A FARM, containing about four hundred acres of upland and ſalt meadow, lying within three quarters of a mile of ſaid city; is a great part bounded on the ſound, and on a navigable creek, on which is a good mill ſeat. There are on the farm ſeveral eligible ſituations for building, with delightful proſpects, excellent brooks and ſprings; a large apple orchard, and ſome fruit trees of other kinds, and a ſufficient quantity of fire-wood. The ſoil is good for graſs and moſt kinds of grain, and may at ſmall expence, from the conveniency of the ſalt meadow, and other advantages of manure, be made equal to any farm in New-Jerſey.---It will be ſold all together, or in two or three diviſions, as ſhall appear beſt to ſuit thoſe inclined to purchaſe.

For further particulars, previous to or at the time of ſale, apply to the ſubſcribers. JOHN HALSTED, and

(4t) MATTHIAS HALSTED.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOHN CRAIGE, JOHN BILDERBACK, SAMUEL BARBER, AQUILA HUTCHENS, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, GABRIEL WESTLONG and HUGH GUNNING, inſolvent debtors, confined in the gaol of the County of Salem, in the State of New-Jerſey, that the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the ſaid County on application to them made, have appointed the ſixth day of April next for the ſaid Creditors to appear before any two or more of the ſaid Judges, at the town of Salem, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtors eſtate, reſpectively, ſhould not be made, and they be diſcharged from confinement, purſuant to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed 24th of November laſt, for the relief of inſolvent debtors then confined. (3t)

THE EDITOR *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES, *moſt earneſtly requeſts that thoſe of his ſubſcribers, whoſe arrearages have been accumulating for more than twelve months, would make payment as ſoon as poſſible—at fartheſt, before the firſt day of June next.*

Thoſe perſons who ſhall be diſpoſed to patronize this GAZETTE *after the* Poſt-Office Law *ſhall go into operation, will pleaſe to ſignify their intention to the* Deputy Poſt-Maſters *in the* United States, *who are requeſted to forward ſuch ſubſcriptions as may be received, to the* Editor, *previous to the ſaid firſt of June.*——*The terms of ſubſcription are* Three Dollars *per annum, excluſive of poſtage—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the other half to be advanced at the expiration of the firſt ſix months.*

CONTRACTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 6, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Wedneſday the 21ſt day of March inſtant, for the ſupply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the ſervice of the United States, viz.

For the INFANTRY *and* ARTILLERY.

4,608 hats	18,460 ſhirts
4,608 coats	7,956 pairs of ſocks
4,608 veſts	4,608 blankets
8,668 woolen overalls	4,608 ſtocks
9,216 linen ditto	4,608 ſtock claſps
18,376 pairs of ſhoes	4,608 pairs of buckles.

For the CAVALRY.

320 caps	640 do. of ſtockings
320 coats	1,280 ſhirts
320 veſts	320 blankets
320 pairs leather breeches	320 ſtocks
640 do. of boots	320 ſtock claſps.
320 do. of ſpurs	

Alſo, 1,200 riſle ſhirts, to be made of Ruſſia ſheeting.

Of the above clothing, five hundred ſuits are to be delivered on the 15th day of April next; one thouſand ſuits on the 15th day of May next; one thouſand five hundred ſuits on the 15th day of June next; and the remainder on the 15th day of July next.—The place of delivery may be either at New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors.

Propoſals will be received for the whole of the above mentioned clothing, or for any one component article ſeparately; to be furniſhed agreeably to patterns or ſpecimens, which may be ſeen at the War Office.

Good ſecurity for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract will be required. The payments will be on the delivery of the clothing; or, if neceſſary, ſuch reaſonable advances will be made as may be deſired.

Diſmal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to thoſe of Paſquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamſburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about ſixteen miles; the country through which it will paſs, is ſwampy, free from ſtones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at leaſt in depth, below the ſurface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry ſeaſons, by veſſels drawing three feet water.

Good ſecurity will be required of contractors; and perſons making application to be employed as managers, muſt produce certificates (from characters of reſpectability) of their qualifications for a buſineſs of this kind.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (ept9A)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the County Treaſury, all arrearages of fines, and to ſettle and depoſit their books and vouchers in my Office, at No. 61, Walnut-ſtreet, on or before the firſt day of April next.——Wherefore Notice is given, That immediately from the ſaid firſt day of April, all Collectors who ſhall fail in complying with this requiſition, will be proceeded againſt according to law.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut.
Philad. Feb. 25, 1792. of the City and Liberties.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

ALL the landed eſtate of GEORGE WARNER, deceaſed, conſiſting of a valuable Plantation and tract of Timber Land, ſuppoſed to contain between four hundred and 450 acres, about 90 of which is plow-land and 15 of drained meadow. There is on the farm a dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a cooper's ſhop and a large barn; a well of water at the door, a good apple orchard. The houſe ſtands cloſe on a good landing belonging to the ſaid premiſes; the reſt of the land is well timbered and lies within one mile of ſaid landing, and an equal diſtance from a ſaw-mill and griſt-mill and alſo of Quinton's Bridge, bounding on the Main, Allaway's Creek, in the county of Salem, five miles from Salem Court-Houſe.

Any perſon that is diſpoſed to view or purchaſe the ſaid premiſes, may ſee the place and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers near the ſame.

MARK MILLER and ANDREW MILLER, } Executors.

Salem County, 2d mo. 13th, 1792.

N. B. There is likewiſe a lot of Meadow ground of about 25 acres, adjoining lands of Abbott Sayres and others, the property of ſaid deceaſed, to be ſold in manner as above, by the ſaid executors. [ep4w]

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and ſell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commiſſion, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Boſton, March, 1792. (taw3m)

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii. Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates. Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, occupied for many years paſt by the ſubſcriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, beſides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the diſtance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eaſtwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the ſaid ſtreet on the eaſt, and by the river on the weſt, forms a ſquare; which, from the combined effect of ſituation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the moſt beautiful and deſirable ſeats in the ſtate. The manſion-houſe is a handſome, well-finiſhed brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen; and commanding a very extenſive and pleaſing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and alſo of Trenton and the neighbouring ſeats and improvements on both ſides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new ſtone coach-houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining theſe is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a ſtone cow-houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved ſtalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the manſion-houſe, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the higheſt ſtate of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choiceſt fruits of almoſt every kind, and ſeveral large aſparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient diſtance from the manſion-houſe, and nearly in the centre of the ſquare, is a new, well-built, ſtone farm-houſe, accommodated with a large cheeſe-room, ſpring-houſe, garden, &c. a complete ſtone ſmoke-houſe, corn-cribs, waggon-houſe, a capacious ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *ſmall* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the moſt approved graſs. This ſquare has produced annually, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of ſixty tons of the beſt hay, beſides ſupporting through the ſummer ſeaſon twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horſes. It contains alſo two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper ſeaſons, with great plenty of all kinds of fiſh uſually found in freſh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleaſing amuſement to the ſportſman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is incloſed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poſts, and rails of cheſnut and white cedar. The purchaſer may have the improved ſquare ſeparately, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit him. There is an inexhauſtible quantity of good building ſtone on the river ſhore. The purchaſe money, if well ſecured, and the intereſt punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Eſq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at preſent occupies the farm-houſe and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the ſubſcriber, at No. 213, South Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1792. (eptf)

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, the title indiſputable, in the county of Glouceſter, ſuppoſed to contain five hundred and forty acres of Meadow Land and Cedar Swamp, ſituate on a branch of Little Egg-Harbour River, in the townſhip of Galloway. There is on ſaid premiſes a frame houſe and kitchen, a ſmall hay houſe and ſtable. About ſixty acres of the land cleared, and about one hundred and ninety of woodland, and a cedar ſwamp, chiefly well timbered, and about 300 acres of meadow (interſperſed with freſh water flowing ſtreams) ſufficient to ſupply one hundred head of cattle.—The ſituation is allowed by judges, to be capital for raiſing ſtock.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Plantation, may have poſſeſſion from the 25th of March enſuing. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at Quinton's Bridge, in the county of Salem; or a further deſcription may be had, by applying to Richard Wood, ſenior, in Greenwich; or Joſeph Sloan, Surveyor, near Hattonfield; or of James Sculi, adjoining ſaid lands.—The place above mentioned, is a pleaſant healthy country, within two miles of three griſt and ſaw-mills: And three houſes appropriated to divine worſhip, are about the ſame diſtance. Terms of payment made eaſy, by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County, 2d mo. 13th, 1792. [ep4w]

SALES

Of the real Eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Townſhip of Benſelem, in the County of Bucks, Eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the Directions of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ON Tueſday the 27th of March next will be expoſed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premiſes—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient outhouſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a ſhad and herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſhad and herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall Farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid; on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining Stock, Houſhold-Furniture, Farming Utenſils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT,
SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.

(eptm27)

To be SOLD peremptorily, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 11th day of April next,

THE SEAT of the late Doctor *Lewis Johnſton*, deceaſed, in Perth-Amboy, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND.

This place is bounded ſoutherly for near a mile on the river Raritan, where it empties into the bay about 18 miles from Sandy-Hook, and affords two moſt agreeable ſituations for Gentlemens' Seats. There are now on it, two brick houſes, with gardens, and a good collection of fruit trees of the beſt kinds. The land is very fertile, and a great part of it very good meadow; and from its ſituation on the river, has the advantage of fiſh of different kinds, in their ſeaſons, particularly of oyſters and chicken clams, which may be picked in great plenty on the flats before the doors. It is a delightful, healthy ſituation, capable of genteel and taſty improvements; and as Perth-Amboy is one of the beſt ſea-ports in the United States, and within 18 miles of the ſea, the proſpect of its increaſing in value from that circumſtance, is by no means inconſiderable.

There will alſo be ſold, other Lots, within the bounds of the city, and about Five Hundred Acres of Land on the oppoſite ſide of the river Raritan—part of which is improved by a farm—on which there is a framed dwelling-houſe and barn, with an orchard of grafted apple trees, and will contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the remainder will be ſold in convenient lots, well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for ſupplying New-York and other markets with fire-wood, timber for ſhip building, and other uſes, the tranſportation by water being eaſy and ſafe.——The conditions will be made known at the day of ſale, and the requiſite conveyances made by

JAMES PARKER and BOWES REED, } Truſtees to the ſaid Eſtate.

Likewiſe to be SOLD, at the ſame time and place,

ELEVEN ACRES of LAND, adjoining the above, the property of the Proprietors of Eaſt New-Jerſey, whereon the proprietary houſe lately ſtood. The elegant ſituation of this ſpot is hardly to be equalled; it affords a grand proſpect of Raritan Bay, and of the Bay formed by the waters of Raritan and Hudſon's rivers, where they diſembogue into the ſea to the Eaſt—and a moſt delightful one of the ſerpentine courſe of the Raritan river, for ſeveral miles, through a rich tract of meadow to the Weſt. The great quantity of ſtone neatly dreſſed, and brick, the remains of the houſe lately burned, will be nearly ſufficient for a new building; and a large ſtone ciſtern, and well of excellent water, with a very convenient ſtable and coach-houſe, will greatly leſſen the expence of putting the place in order for the reſidence of a Gentleman.—There are few ſituations ſo eligible, particularly in the ſummer ſeaſon—when the cool ſea breezes, and the elevated ſituations, render them places of pleaſing retreat, from the confinement and ſultry air of the ſouthern ſtates and neighbouring cities.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 15, 1792. (ep6w)

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000 Dollars is	2000
1		1000	1000
2		500	1000
5		200	1000
10		100	1000
30		50	1500
90		20	1800
1675		4	6700
1814 Prizes.			16000
3520 Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will commence on the ſecond Monday in April, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

[ep 3m]

New-Brunſwick, January 20, 1792.